

JINDRAVA, J.; JINDRA, J.; JINDRA, J.

The binding of phenothiazine drugs on blood proteins. Cesk.
farm. 13 no.6.393-396 O '64.

1. Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceuticka fakulty
University Komenského, Bratislava.

BARTH, T.; JINDRA, A.; SIPAL, Z.

Study of the hydrolysis of some local anesthetics in liver
homogenates. II. Cesk. farm. 13 no.9:466-468 N° 64.

1. Katedra biochemie prirodovedecké fakulty Karlovy University,
Praha.

JINDRA, A., prof. Dr.Mr., (Kalinciakova 8, Bratislava); KUNZ, K.; SIPAL, Z.

The metabolism of mesocaine in vitro. Cesk. farm. 14 no.6:319-322
Ag '65.

1. Katedra biochemie prirodovedecke fakulty Karlovy University,
Praha a Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceuticke fakulty
Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava. Submitted November 20, 1964).

PALECEK, J.; SIPALOVA, H.

Azabicyclic compounds. Pt.3. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:547-552
F '65.

1. Institut für organische Chemie, Technische Hochschule für
Chemie, Prague. Submitted April 8, 1964.

VODRAZKA, Z.; HOLEYSOVSKA, H.; SIPALOVA, H.

Interaction of the α - and β -chains of hemoglobin. Pt.1. Coll
Cz Chem 29 no.5:1287-1295 Ny '64.

1. Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Prague.

POPOVA, L.I., assistant; SIPAROVA, L.S., klinicheskiy ordinator

Treatment of erythremia with radioactive phosphorus P^{32} .
Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:60 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii zavedu-
yushchiy - dotsent M.S. Perlin) i kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii
(zaveduyushchiy - professor I.M. Lipets) Vitebskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(ERYTHREMIA)

(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPES)

SIPATOVA, L. V.

"The Utilization of Fish Waste in the Feeding of Milk Cows Under Polar Conditions." Cand Agr Sci, Leningrad Inst of Agriculture, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No4, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55- Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

SIPAVICHUTE, A. A. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "The ~~Ex~~^Echange of nitrogen and
~~mineral~~ substances in highly productive cows." Mos, 1957. 17 pp including cover
(All-Union Sci Res Inst of Animal Husbandry). (KL, 5-58, 102)

USSR/Fern Animals. Small Horned Cattle

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50017

Author : Sipovich A.

Inst : -

Title : Studying the Metabolism of Nitrogen and Mineral Substances
in the Highly Productive Cows of the Lithuanian Black-Mottled
Breed.

Orig Pub : Molochn. i myasnoye zhivotnovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 54-56

Abstract : It is pointed out on the basis of obtained experimental data
that when the feeding norms of the All-Union Institute of
Animal Husbandry are used which are well acceptable for cows
of medium productivity, they should be increased for the
highly productive lactating cows of the Lithuanian SSR in
the following manner: digestible protein, by 20 percent;
Cr and P, by 30 percent; and common salt, by 35-40 percent.

Card : 1/1

SIPAVICHUTE, A.A. . kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Raising veal calves on whole and skim milk and preserved fish scraps.
(MIRA 12:3)

Zhivotnovodstvo 21 no.2:15-17 F '59.
(Calves) (Milk as feeding stuff)

SIPAVIGUS, Ye.B., inzhener.

By-passing arrangement with flexible portable cable. Elek.sts.
25 no.1:59 N '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Electric cutouts)

Sipaylov, G.A.

112-3-5740

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 3, p.98 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sipaylov, G.A., and Kononenko, Ye.V.

TITLE: The Problem of Electromagnetic Power (K voprosu ob
elektromagnitnoy moshchnosti)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, V.82, pp.73-76

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

ASSOCIATION: Tomsk Polytechnical Institute (Tomskiy politekhn. in-t)

Card 1/1

SIPAYLOV, G.A.
AUTHOR: Ipatov, P.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Sipaylov, G.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 110-6-4/24
TITLE: A simplified thermal ventilation calculation for hydro-
generators. (Uproshchennyy teplovoy ventilyatsionny
raschet gidrogeneratorov.)
PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical
Industry) 1957, Vol.28, No.6, pp. 6-10 (U.S.S.R.)
ABSTRACT: The Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of
Electro-technical Industry (NII MEP) has done a great deal
of work on the experimental determination of the tempera-
ture, the flow and speed of air in various parts of the air
ducts of existing hydro-generators. This material may be
used to introduce certain corrections into the procedure
of thermal calculations.
The present article proposed a procedure of thermal
calculations based on the method of the equivalent thermal
circuit and also a simplified procedure for determining
the air flow. The article first considers at some length
thermal calculations on the stator of a hydro-alternator.
The information which is required for the purposes of the
calculation is stated and the necessary equations are formu-
lated. Heating of the rotor is considered much more briefly.
The second part of the article is concerned with determin-

Card 1/2

VOROB'YEV, A.A., prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk; SIPAYLOV, G.A.; SHURYGINA, E.K.

Double stamping of sheet steel for obtaining a given precision
of groove dimensions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10:
150 '58. (MIRA 12:11)

1.Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Sheet-metal work)

S/058/62/000/012/010/048
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Ivashin, V. V., Sipaylov, G. A.

TITLE: The commutation of the supply power of accelerating installations by an ionic-mechanical rectifier

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 12, 1962, 6, abstract 12B48
(In collection: "Elektron. uskoriteli", Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t", 1961, 226 - 231)

TEXT: Considered is a diagram of a non-arcing current commutation, on the basis of which a high-voltage switching apparatus for a current of 100 ka (at a tension of 12 - 15 kv) may be built without the use of large saturating chokes. This may be attained by jointly using a mechanical interrupter and a controlled ionic valve. ✓

V. Kanunnikov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

IVASHIN, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIPAYLOV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Arcless switching of large currents. Elektrotehnika 35
no.9:50-52 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ACC NR: AR6014543

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/011/I021/I021

AUTHORS: Sipaylov, G. A.; Khor'kov, K. A.

TITLE: Specific energy of an impulse-excited oscillator, 5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 111127

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1965, 132, 20-25

TOPIC TAGS: pulse oscillator, kinetic energy

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the specific kinetic energy (per unit rotor volume) on the rotor diameter D_p for a single-phase synchronous impulse power oscillator (turbogenerator type) is obtained in the form

$$\Delta T = 48.1 \cdot \left(\frac{D_p}{p}\right)^3 \text{ joule/cm}^3,$$

where D_p is in meters and p is the number of pole pairs. Bibliography of 4 citations. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 MLP

UDC: 621.313.322.001.24

L 46778-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6014546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/011/I044/I044

AUTHOR: Sipaylov, G. A.; Khor'kov, K. A.

TITLE: Selecting stator winding of an impulse-current generator 25

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 11I303

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn.in-ta, v. 132, 1965, 181-189

TOPIC TAGS: impulse current generator, electric generator

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of a theoretical and experimental computer ("Minsk-1") study of the selection of stator winding and number of slots of a single-phase impulse-current generator intended for producing powerful magnetic fields. Calculations of several versions indicate that a single-phase, single layer winding that fills 2/3 or 5/6 of the total number of slots is optimal. In the latter case, the increased amount of copper is offset by an increased generator energy, with the same distortion of emf curve shape. The number of stator slots was determined from the estimated values of impulse power for different slot configurations in a stator $D_1 = 7 \text{ m}$ and $D_2 = 2 \text{ m}$. The optimal number of slots lies within 48--60. V. Lyashenko [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.313.17

ACC NR: AP6034233

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0151/0155

AUTHOR: Ivashin, V. V.; Sipaylov, G. A.

ORG: NII of Nuclear Physics, Electronics and Automation, attached to the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (NII yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki pri Tomskom politechnicheskom institut)

TITLE: Generator of unipolar current pulses of triangular and trapezoidal waveforms

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 151-155

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, pulse shape, pulse shaper

ABSTRACT: Figure 1 shows a circuit for the generation and quasi-triangular and quasi-trapezoidal current pulses developed by the authors. Let us assume that a triangular-magnetic pulse field is to be generated by the inductor L_1 . The primary energy source is the capacitor C_1 which is charged from a power supply. Thyratrons 1, 1', 2, 2' carry the main average current; there are also two auxiliary thyratrons 3 and 3', associated with small capacitors C_2 and C_2' . Thyratrons 1 and 1' are called the direct branch switches, thyratrons 2 and 2' are inverted branch switches. When 1 and 1' are fired, the current and voltage are described by simple equations of a resonant process

$$i_1 = U_0 \omega C_1 \sin \omega t,$$

$$u_{C_1} = -U_0 \cos \omega t,$$

UDC: 621.374

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6034233

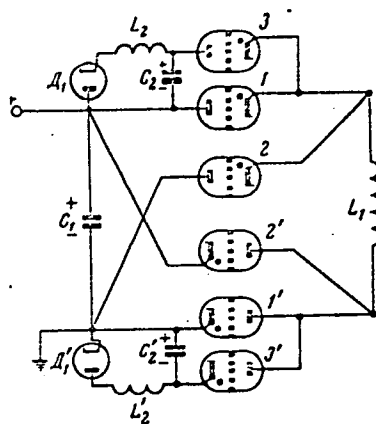


Fig. 1.

where $\omega = (L_1 C_1)^{-1/2}$ is the natural resonant frequency of the circuit, and U_0 is the initial voltage on C_1 . The principle of the method for shaping of quasi-triangular pulses consists in an artificial abrupt transfer of the circuit from the state, corresponding to the angle ωt_k , into the state, corresponding to the angle $\pi - \omega t_k$. This is accomplished by commutating the current from the direct into the inverted branch using the appropriate switches. A polarity change of voltage across the inductor and the reversal

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6034233

of the current flow in the capacitor C_1 occur at that time. This event is initiated at an instant corresponding to the angle ωt_k . The quasi-trapezoidal pulses are formed by non-simultaneous firing of the switches 3 and 3' at times t_{k_1} and t_{k_2} , respectively. For the generation of the quasi-triangular pulses, these switches are fired simultaneously at time t_k . Hence, the wave shapes are formed out of segments of the sinusoidal signals. The system performed as predicted during experimental evaluation. The authors thank A. V. Sinitsyn and A. G. Pereversev for their assistance in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20.14/

SUBM DATE: 23Sep65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6026539

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/004/G053/G053

AUTHOR: Loos, A. V.; Khor'kov, K. A.; Sipaylov, G. A.

TITLE: Mathematical model of combined operation of a surge generator and a capacitor battery

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 4G373

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, no. 138, 1965, 124-133

TOPIC TAGS: electronic simulator, generator, capacitor, current density / MBN-1 electronic simulator

ABSTRACT: A mathematical model of a scheme of combined operation of a surge generator and a capacitor battery with inductive load is presented. The effect of individual circuit parameters on the pattern of the transient process was investigated with the aid of an MBN-1 electronic simulator, and the resulting findings are presented with respect to such parameters as: effect of the resistance of stator windings and load on the intensity of the load current; effect of the natural frequency of the circuit, original charge of the capacitor battery, generator load and disconnection of the generator and load on the magnitude of the energy transmitted to

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-506:681.142:001

ACC NR: AR6026539

the load. 4 illustrations, bibliography of 1 title. V. Zh. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12, 09

Cord 2/2

ACC NR: AR6025709 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/004/1018/1018

AUTHOR: Sipaylov, G. A. ; Khor'kov, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of the size of air gap in a load shock generator 25

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 41120

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, no. 138, 1965, 272-279

TOPIC TAGS: generator, emf, shock load generator

ABSTRACT: A connection is established between the degree of permissible distortion in the emf curve of the stator winding and the relative size of the opening of the stator slots. This connection makes it possible to determine the size of the gap when designing shock load generators. [DW]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT7004000

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0217/0223

AUTHOR: Sipaylov, G. A.; Ivashin, V. V.

ORG: Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Circuit for obtaining large impulse power from a shock generator

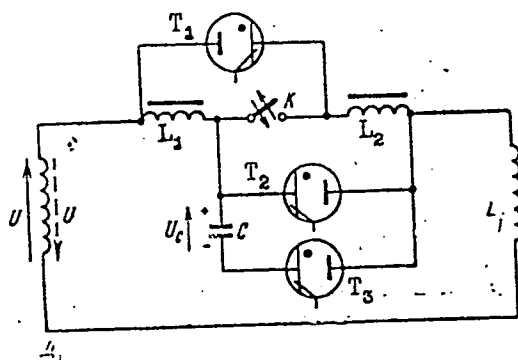
SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po elektronnyim uskoritelyam. 5th, Tomsk, 1964. Elektronnyye uskoriteli (Electron accelerators); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 217-223

TOPIC TAGS: shock generator, electric generator, *circuit design*

ABSTRACT: Shock-power electromagnetic generators have been little used because of difficult turn-off conditions arising after the passage of the first current half-wave. This article suggests (a) designing the generator in such a way that its first current half-wave has maximum amplitude and duration thanks to the aperiodic component and (b) an arcless breaking of the circuit during the second low-amplitude short-time current half-wave; an amplitude ratio of 10:1 can be achieved. The new switching circuit permits the passage of almost the entire first half-wave current through metal contacts while the second half-wave current

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004000



(or a part of it) is transferred to an auxiliary gas discharge tube, which allows the metal contacts to open without load. In the principal circuit (see figure): U - shock generator voltage; K - high-speed contacts; T₁ - tube for generator turn-on; T₂ and T₃ - tubes for generator turn-off; C - switching capacitor; L₁ and L₂ - saturation inductors; L - load inductance. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar66 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7004001

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0224/0229

AUTHOR: Sipaylov, G. A.; Ivashin, V. V.; Khor'kov, K. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Electronics, and Automation, Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki, elektroniki i avtomatiki pri TPI)

TITLE: Shock generator as an energy source and storage

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po elektronnyim uskoritelyam. 5th, Tomsk, 1964. Elektronnyye uskoriteli (Electron accelerators); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 224-229

TOPIC TAGS: shock generator, electric generator, *capacitor*

ABSTRACT: Various methods of storing energy — in capacitors, inductors, electromagnetic machines, batteries — are briefly reviewed and their applicability is discussed (R. Curruthers, Proc. IEE, A-106, no. 2, 166, 1959). The authors' scheme of arcless circuit breaking of a shock electromagnetic generator (see

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004002

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0240/0248

AUTHOR: Ivashin, V. V.; Pereverzev, A. G.; Sinitsyn, A. V.; Sipaylov, G. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Electronics, and Automation,
Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki,
elektroniki i avtomatiki pri TPI)

TITLE: Producing quasi-triangular and quasi-trapesoidal high-power current
impulses in inductive loads

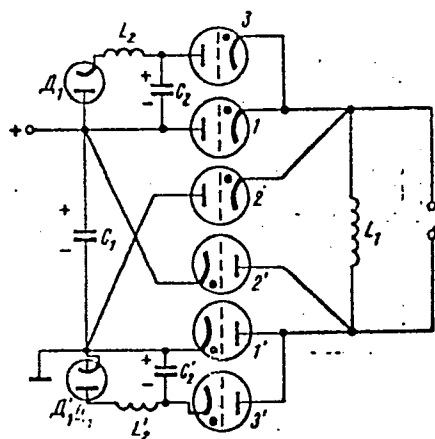
SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya konferentsiya po elektronnyim uskoritelyam. 5th, Tomsk,
1964. Elektronnyye uskoriteli (Electron accelerators); trudy konferentsii. Moscow,
Atomizdat, 1966, 240-248

TOPIC TAGS: pulse shaper, pulse shape, particle accelerator

ABSTRACT: A new impulse shaper (see figure) is described which produces quasi-
triangular, quasi-trapezoidal, and stepped impulses and uses a capacitive switching
in an LC oscillatory circuit. Main capacitor bank C_1 and small auxiliary banks C_2 ,
 C_2' have initial polarities as indicated in the figure. When thyratrons 1, 1' are fired,

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7004002



an oscillatory process arises in circuit L, C_1 . Quasi-triangular impulses are shaped when 1, 1' are turned off at a current phase $\omega t < 90^\circ$. This switching is effected by firing 3, 3' which introduces capacitors C_2, C_2' into the power circuit. The new circuit preempts the current in 1, 1' which become nonconductive. Later, C_2, C_2' acquire the reverse polarity, and the current is transferred to 2, 2'; the oscillatory process ends when the current drops to zero. Meanwhile, the load current flows in one direction and has a near-triangular shape. A modification of the above circuit produces quasi-trapezoidal or stepped impulse shapes. Application of the above circuit to particle accelerators

promises higher (up to 3 times) repetition rates and efficiency of accelerator operation. An experimental verification is claimed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar66 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044382

S/0122/64/000/008/0064/0067

AUTHORS: Yakimov, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kazimirchik, Yu. A. (Engineer); Sipaylov, V. A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of temperatures in the zone of grinding

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1964, 64-67

TOPIC TAGS: metal, grinding, cutting zone/ 12Kh2N4A steel, Kh20N80 wire, EB25SM2K magnetic core, N-102 oscillograph

ABSTRACT: Determining the temperature in the grinding zone and its dependence upon the type of cutting was cited as an important part of finishing operations. Figure 1 on the Enclosure is a schematic diagram of a proposed apparatus for making such determinations. Here (2) is a holder for the specimen (1); (4) are thermoelectrodes, (3) is an abrasive wheel, (5) is a copper cone, (6) is a copper plate, (7) is an oscillograph system. Oscillograms are presented showing the temperature changes in the cutting zone for a 12Kh2N4A steel specimen. More accurate results were obtained using a special core EB25SM2K with Kh20N80 wire windings of 0.2 mm. thickness placed in grooves along the core face. Using the improved core the oscillograms showed temperature fluctuations more accurately. Oscillograph N-102 was used in the tests.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044362

Results revealed that the grinding temperature climbs rapidly during the first 7 seconds (about 700C increase) but rises only about 150C during the next 6 seconds. Test results were plotted (grinding depth vs temperature) for several grinding rotation velocities. Additional graphs showed the structure of the surface layer of a ground sample (12Kh2N4A). In these graphs the axes of the plot were calibrated for ground depth and for surface hardness. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044382

ENCLOSURE: 01

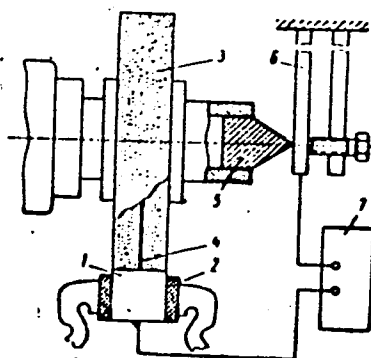


Fig. 1.

Cord 3/3

GUTIKOV, Vladimir Semenovich; SIPAYLOV, Yuriy Aleksandrovich;
BELYAYEV, L.G., red.; OGLOBLIN, K.S., red.

[Giving first aid to victims of nuclear weapons. What everybody should know and be able to do!] Okazanie pervoi meditsinskoi pomoshchi postradavshim ot iadernogo oruzhiia. Znat' i umet' kazhdomu! Moskva, DOSAAF, 1964.
46 p. (MIRA 18:2)

GORBUNOV, I.P.; GLUKHOV, V.P.; KOTLUKOV, K.G.; MOSKALEV, V.D.; SIPAYLOV,
Yu.A.; SMELYAN, N.K.; SHUTOV, M.I.; BYKOV, S.G., red.; KANEVSKAYA,
M.D., red.; BLAZHENKOVA, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Training methods for members of civil air defense groups] Meto-
dika podgotovki lichnogo sostava grupp samozashchity. Moskva,
Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 165 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznoye dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii,
aviatsii i flotu.

(Air defenses)

AL'SHITS, Z.; SIPAYLOV, Yu. "

Shortcomings of a useful textbook. Voen. znan. 39 no.6:39
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Civil defense)

SIPCHENKO, V. I.

Microbial contamination and sterilization of anesthetic apparatus.
(MIRA 15:6)
Khirurgiia no.4:25-30 '62.

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii (nach. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. P. A. Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina
akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(STERILIZATION) (ANESTHESIOLOGY—EQUIPMENT AND
SUPPLIES)

SIPCHENKO, V.I. (Leningrad, S-15, ulitsa Tavricheskaya, dom 15, kv.8)

Bronchial obturator. Grudn. khir. 4 no.5:122-123 S-0162
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii i khirurgicheskoy kliniki No.1
dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik- deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

SIPCHENKO, V.I. (Leningrad, S-15, Tavricheskaya ul., 15, kv.8)

Intubation and obturation of the bronchi in pulmonary operations in children. Vest. khir. 92 no.2:78-82 P '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii i 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. P.A. Kupriyanov [deceased]) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

SHANIN, Yu.N., kand.med.nauk; SIPCHENKO, V.I.

Management of the time of operation in extensive thoracoplasties.
Khirurgiia no.9:102-107 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii i khirurgicheskoy kliniki usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1 (nach. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.
(CHEST--SURGERY)

SHANIN, Yu.N., kand.med.nauk; SIPCHENKO, V.I.

Obturation of the bronchi in operations on the lungs. Vest.
khir. 90 no.2:140-144 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii i 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki usov-
vershenstvovaniya vrachey (nachal'nik - prof. P.A.Kupriyanov)
Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova. Adres
avtorov: Leningrad, pr. Karla Marks, d.5/20, kafedra aneste-
ziologii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
Kirova.

(LUNGS--SURGERY)

(BRONCHI)

SHANIN, Yu.N.: UVAROV, B.S.; MESHCHERYAKOV, N.A.; STASYUNAS, V.P.; KARIMOVA
T.V.; KIVIK, A.A.; KROKHALEV, Yu.S.; LIVANOVA, T.B.; LOPATIN, V.A.;
LYUBICHEVA, Z.L.; SIPCHENKO, V.I.

Characteristics of the anesthesia and work of the anesthesiolo-
gist in surgery with artificial blood circulation. Grud.khir.
5, no.1:116-121 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry anesteziologii (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. P.A.Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina
akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (BLOOD—CIRCULATION, ARTIFICIAL)

SHANIN, Yu.N., dotsent; SIPCHENKO, V.I.

Intubation and oburation of the bronchi during pneumonectomy.
Klin. khir. no.3:57-62 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra anesteziologii i khirurgicheskaya klinika dlya
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nachal'nik - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR, prof. P.A.Kupriyanov [deceased]) Voenno-meditsin-
skoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

SIPEK, Antonin

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Honey Bee.

Q

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 4, 1958, 16882.

Author : ^v Sipek Antonin

Inst :

Title : "Soyapyl" - a Substitute of Pollen for the Bees.
("Soyapyl" - zamenitel' pyl'tsy dlya pchel)

Orig Pub: ^v Vcelarstvi, 1957, 10, No 2, 2 pp on the cover.

Abstract: In 1955, the Research Institute of Apiculture in Czechoslovakia prepared a prescription of "Soyapyl" based principally on soya powder, very finely ground. The other components added consist of vitamins, brewer's yeast, free from bitterness, heteroauxin, etc. Hazelnut pollen and "Soyapyl" contain: assimilable protein 46.68 and 46.86 percent, fats 0.16 and 7.27 percent, mineral sub-

Card : 1/2

45

L 29461-66 EWP(F)/T NE

ACC NR: AP6006163 (A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0021/0021

AUTHOR: Picek, Vratislav (Mlada Boleslav); Sipek, Karel (Mlada Boleslav) 48/13

ORG: None

TITLE: An electromagnetic fuel pump, CZ Pat. No. PV 6204-64

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 10, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: engine fuel pump, electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: An electromagnetic fuel pump for a combustion engine is described which features a simple electromagnet and parts of a mechanical pump. A spring is mounted inside the core of the magnetic whose tension is controlled by an adjustable screw and the actuation and disengagement of the electromagnet are controlled by a quick-acting switch actuated by a plastic plug which is controlled by a cam on the electromagnet core.

SUB CODE: . 13 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov64

Card

1/1

FV

SIPEK, L

Gunshot wound of the chest with migration of the projectile into the arterial circulation. Rozhl. chir. 43 no.2:114-117 F'64.

1. Chirurgické oddelení OUNZ v Uh.Hradisti; vedoucí: MUDr. J.Basus.

*

Sipek, Ladislav
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, No 7632

Author : Sipek Ladislav
Inst : Higher Institute for Vacuum Electrotechnics, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Title : Measurement of Azimuthal Inhomogeneity of Magnetic Field of Betatron at 15 Mev

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys. 1957, 7, No 4, 393-395

Abstract : The usually employed methods for measuring the azimuthal inhomogeneity of the magnetic field for the above-mentioned betatron turned out to be unsuitable owing to the low frequency of the exciting current. The author has worked out the following method: A standard permalloy probe is fastened between the poles of the magnet. Another probe is guided over the equilibrium orbit. The pulses from both probes are applied to a synchroscope and the deviation of the pulse of the measuring probe from that of the standard probe is read on the screen of the synchroscope. The accuracy of measurement is 3%.

Card : 1/1

83392

Z/037/60/000/005/040/056
E192/E382

9.6/30
9.6/40

AUTHOR: Šípek, Ladislav

TITLE: A Method of Measuring the Relative Field Gradient

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 471 - 476

TEXT: A new method of measuring the relative field gradient has been developed; a similar method was described by the author in an earlier paper (Ref. 4). The method is based on the following consideration. It is assumed that two identical measuring elements are placed in the field whose gradient $dE_x/E_x dy$ is to be measured (Fig. 1). The field can act on the measuring elements either electrically or by means of a force. It is assumed that the elements are linear and the polarity of the field results in a corresponding polarity in the measuring elements. Further, there should be a unique dependence between the magnitude of the effect produced in a measuring element and the field. The elements are placed so that their axes are distant Δy in the direction of the measured gradient and the angle between them is γ ; the angle

Card 1/4

83392

Z/037/60/000/005/040/056

E192/E382

A Method of Measuring the Relative Field Gradient
between the measured field component and the elements is
 β or $\beta + \gamma$ (Fig. 1). The effect produced by the field
in the first element is:

$$R_1 = kE_x \varphi(\beta) \quad (1)$$

and in the second element it is:

$$R_2 = k(E_x + \Delta E_x) \varphi(\beta + \gamma) \quad (2)$$

where k is a proportionality constant,
 φ is a known function,
 E_x is the magnitude of the measured field component and
 ΔE_x is its increment in the direction y .

If the elements are connected in such a way that they act
against each other, the resultant effect of the two elements
is given by Eq. (3). If it is now assumed that $R = 0$, the

Card 2/4

88392

Z/037/60/000/005/040/056

E192/E382

A Method of Measuring the Relative Field Gradient

relative change in the measured field is expressed by Eq. (4) and the relative gradient is given by Eq. (5), where ψ is a known function, while γ and dy are constants for a given instrument. The above method can be used in the measurement of the index n of an alternating radially symmetrical field in a betatron. This gradient is defined by Eq. (6), where H_z is the component of the magnetic field in the direction of the axis z and r is the radius at which n is measured. By placing two coils in the field and determining the position at which the resultant reading due to the coils is null, it is shown that the gradient is given by Eq. (8). In a constant magnetic field with radial symmetry, the relative gradient can be measured by employing two vibrating coils (Fig. 2). In this case the gradient is given by Eq. (12). The field can also be measured by a pair of rotating coils; the voltages produced in the two coils are in this case given by Eqs. (13) and (14) and the relative gradient is defined by Eq. (15). It is possible to design an instrument for measuring the relative field gradient if the measuring elements are such that the field acts on them

Card 3/4

83392

Z/037/60/000/005/040/056

E192/E382

A Method of Measuring the Relative Field Gradient

by means of a force. Thus, in a constant magnetic field it is possible to use two coils in which a constant current is flowing. The torque produced in the first coil is then given by Eq. (16) and that given in the second coil is expressed by Eq. (17); the relative field gradient can therefore be evaluated from Eq. (18). It is thought that the above method of measuring the relative field gradient can find numerous applications. The advantage of the method lies in its comparative simplicity since only one quantity (the angle) is measured. The method is comparatively sensitive and accurate since it is basically a null method. The main limitation of the method is that it can only be employed in radially symmetrical or plane fields. There are 2 figures and 4 references: 1 English, 1 French, 1 Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav vakuové elektroniky ČSAV, Praha (Institute for Vacuum Electronics, ČSAV, Prague)

Card 4/4

82772

G/016/60/008/003/002/005
B022/B070

21. 2000

AUTHOR:

Šipek, Ladislav, (Prague)

TITLE:

Experimental Investigations of the Pole Profiles of a
Betatron Magnet

PERIODICAL:

Experimentelle Technik der Physik, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 3,
pp. 103-112

TEXT: The measurement of the dependence of the field exponent of the magnetic field of a betatron on some parameters of the profile of the pole is described. The purpose of the measurement was to find an optimum profile, determination of the effect of some parameters, and the determination of the tolerance of the pole pieces on the course of the exponents. All measurements were made on the model of the 15-Mev betatron magnet. The model is made from transformer sheets and is designed for alternating current. The betatron magnet has two symmetrically placed outer legs and is similar to a single phase shielded transformer. Each of the two magnets is made of a cylindrical part from radially arranged sheets and a detachable streamlined pole piece whose profile is investigated. The pole pieces were

Card 1/3

82772

Experimental Investigations of the Pole Profiles
of a Betatron Magnet

G/016/60/008/003/002/005
B022/B070

also made from radially arranged sheets. Only the measurement of the effect of the correcting tooth on the exponent distribution was made on soft-iron pole pieces. During the measurement, the magnet was fed by direct current; the induction at the equilibrium orbit of $r_0 = 115$ mm was about 1.3 kilogauss. The apparatus used for the measurement of direct current field exponent is described in Ref. 7. The core of the betatron magnet was placed between two pole pieces. It consisted of usually 2 or 4 separated ferromagnetic disks and served for the adjustment of the 1:2 condition. For a given ratio of the total height of the air gap to the total height of the ferromagnetic disks that fulfills the 1:2 condition, the distribution of the air gaps between the ferromagnetic disks can be altered in assembling the core; exponent character remains the only criterium. Figs. 1-10 give the results of the investigations of exponent distribution for 4-disk, 2-disk, 1-disk, and soft-iron magnet core. As a conclusion of the investigations it is found that the analytical calculations of the profile do not have much significance, the reason being the importance of the arrangement of the core and the dimensions of the correcting tooth which can not be included in an analytical calculation. Only difference methods can be used

Card 2/3

82772

Experimental Investigations of the Pole Profiles of a Betatron Magnet G/016/60/008/003/002/005
B022/B070

but they are tedious, and their conclusions have to be verified experimentally. Thus the experimental determination of the profile of the betatron magnet appears to be the most suitable. It is also noted that the results of the measurements on soft-iron models have to be applied to those on sheet-composed magnets with care. The effect of production and mounting tolerance is negligible, if the tolerance is up to 1/10 mm. The accuracy of the core arrangement and correcting tooth dimensions are of greater importance. There are 10 figures and 7 non-Soviet references: 1 US, 3 British, 1 French, and 2 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Institut für Vakuumelektronik der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Praha
(Institute of Vacuum Electronics of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague)

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1960

Card 3/3

11.3100

41783

S/194/62/000/008/058/100
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Šípek, Ladislav

TITLE: A circuit for stabilizing the alternating current through an electromagnet; in particular a betatron or synchrotron magnet

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1962, abstract 8-5-84 r (Czech. pat., cl. 21 g, 36, no. 98880, Mar. 15, 1961)

TEXT: Two circuits are proposed for stabilizing the alternating current in electromagnets with non-linear characteristics. These are based on the principle of using series connection of linear and non-linear reactive impedances, the non-linear one being the electromagnet whose current is to be stabilized. In the first circuit the electromagnet is connected in series with two batteries of capacitors, which work as a linear reactive impedance and for symmetry are connected to both ends of the electromagnet winding. The capacitance of the battery is such that the input impedance of the circuit is capacitive. In order to reduce the capacitive current
Card 1/2

A circuit for stabilizing the ...

S/194/62/000/008/058/100
D413/D308

drain, an auxiliary trimming inductor is placed in parallel with this circuit. The working-point for the electromagnet is chosen on the total impedance graph for the series circuit (current along the x-axis and voltage along the y-axis) to be beyond the maximum of the curve furthest from the current axis reckoning from the origin, since a falling section of the curve is unstable. A 50 % variation in supply voltage gives negligible change in the magnet current. In the second circuit a linear inductor is connected in series with the electromagnet and capacitor battery, which are in parallel. This gives the same result as the first circuit. In both circuits one can achieve a smaller variation in supply current consumption than obtained using a linear characteristic. The stabilization is effective over a wide range and is automatic. Thus it is no longer necessary to have complex control devices to regulate the magnet current. Without spoiling the stabilization coefficient one can use the first circuit with no trimming inductor and with one capacitor battery in place of two; in both circuits one can add tapping leads to the inductor and use it simultaneously as an autotransformer, or one can add auxiliary windings round its core and use them for supplying other circuits of the betatron or synchrotron, etc. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] Card 2/2

35982
Z/017/62/051/005/002/002
D291/D303

24.6730

AUTHOR: Šípek, Ladislav, Engineer

TITLE: Stabilization of betatron-magnet excitation

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, v. 51, no. 5, 1962, 233 - 237

TEXT: The article describes a method to regulate the excitation voltage of a betatron magnet, comparable to the circuitry of a ferroresonant stabilizer, only that the nonlinear magnetic inductance is used instead of the nonlinear impedance, and the regulated voltage originates directly on the magnet terminals. Since the non-loaded impedance of both a capacitor or a choke coil can be used as linear impedance, there are two regulation possibilities, (1) a circuit where a capacitor battery is connected in series with the magnet coil, and (2) a circuit where a capacitor battery is connected parallel with the magnet and a choke coil connected in series to this parallel resonance. To compare the properties of these two regulation systems, the author derives expressions to determine the attainable stability factor and the influence of grid-frequency

Card 1/2

SIPEK, H.

Concerning the problem of the transformation of ultrasonic waves in the research of complicated casts. p. 239.

RODARSTVO-METALURGIJSKI ZBORNIK. (Ljubljana. Univerza. Fakulteta za rudarstvo, metalurgijo in kemijsko tehnologijo. Oddelek za rudarstvo in metalurgijo.) Ljubljana, Jugoslavia, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EMAI) LC, Vol, 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Encl.

S/194/62/000/001/039/066
D201/D305

AUTHOR:

Sipek, Mitja

TITLE:

Ultrasonic inspection of steam turbine rotors

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 1, 1962, abstract 1-5-41 n (Rud.-metal. Zb., 1961,
no. 1, 57-64)

TEXT: A description is given of US testing of axial steam turbine rotors. The rotors are manufactured from nickel-chromium steel C5431. A normal preliminary test for tear and toughness of rotor forgings showed no defect in the forged material. A sketch of the shape of the test forging is given drawing the locations from which test samples were taken. A table of mechanical factors is given. Mention is made of the method of sample preparation. The tentative method of US inspection makes it possible to inspect the whole of the rotor or body, while mechanical inspection is restricted to samples taken from the surface only. The results of US inspection showed a high attenuation of ultrasound in the rotor body at a

Card 1/3

S/194/62/000/001/039/066
D201/D305

Ultrasonic inspection of ...

depth >90 mm. The effect was observed on the screen of a CRT. Since the rotor was heat treated and had a small-grain structure and the initial mechanical tests had shown the high quality of the material used, the attenuation of US could be explained by the presence of floccules. To prove the presence of the latter the rotor was tested in detail by US. The rotor was cut through its middle and a sample disc, 40 mm thick, was prepared. It was not possible to detect visually any defects at the polished disc surface. The disc was inspected over the whole of its cross-section in two directions perpendicular to each other. The preliminary and final US inspection was carried out using the echo-method on a reflectoscope USIP-9 manufactured by Krantkramer (Federal Republic of Germany), with acoustics heads of 10 and 29 mm in diameter, emitting longitudinal waves. Operating frequency was 2 mc/s. During the analysis of US attenuation the total number of consecutive pulses was observed at the CRT screen and the height of the seventh consecutive pulse. These values were represented graphically as functions of the disc cross-section. It was found that the attenuation of US increased

Card 2/3

SIPDA, Mitja, Inc.

Defectoscopy of casts. Liver vent. 11 no. 4/5:128-134. '64.

1. Rayne Ironworks, Rayne.

SIPEK, Oldrich, Dr.

Survey of cancer in women in the Ostravsko region. Cesk. gyn. 22/36
no.8:613-615 Dec 57.

1. GUNZ v Opave.
(NEOPLASMA, statist.
in Czech. women (Cs))

SIPER, V.

Cart to transport warp rollers. p.7. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

SIPEK. V.

Results of organizing management according to the budget in Nopaka and Slezan, national enterprises. p. 34. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

SIPEK, V.

Suggestions for improving work in winding rooms; winding while sitting. (To be cont'd) p.329. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, No. 11, Nov. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL, LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955. Uncl

SIPON, V.

Suggestions for improving work in winding rooms; winding while sitting.
(Conclusion) p. 359. TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha.
Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

SIPM, 7.

Is it possible to reduce the consumption of yarn in weaving mills? p. 251;
(Textil, Vol. 12, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

24 4300
11.9900

39354
S/563/61/000/217/011/012
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Sipenkov, I. Ye.

TITLE: Spontaneous rotation of air suspensions

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnikheskiy institut. Trudy.
no. 217. 1961. Tekhnicheskaya gidromekhanika,
140-155

TEXT: A mathematical study of spontaneous rotation of float-
ing elements (the causes of it are not considered). The charac-
teristics of spontaneous rotation of a spherical suspension are
determined and the effect of compressibility of air lubrication
is studied. The casing is assumed to be half-spherical. The
cases of an incompressible and a compressible gas are studied
separately. The author introduces the coefficient of restoring
force

$$C_F = \frac{F}{Sp_c}, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

S/563/61/000/217/011/012
D234/D308

Spontaneous rotation...

the coefficient

$$C_m = \frac{m}{Jp_c}, \quad (2)$$

and the universal coefficient of spontaneous rotation

$$\tau = \frac{C_m}{C_F} \quad (3)$$

(F being the projection of restoring force on a certain characteristic direction, S--the area of maximum section of the floating element by a plane perpendicular to that direction, m--the moment of spontaneous rotation, J--a static moment of the gap, p_c--the pressure in the chamber from which air lubrication is supplied). The study is limited to small displacements of the

Card 2/3

Spontaneous rotation...

S/563/61/000/217/011/012
D234/D308

sphere from a central position. It is found that the universal coefficient depends practically entirely on the position of the floating element with respect to the casing, and the effect of gas compressibility is not essential for small aperture angles of the air supply channel. There are 3 figures.

f

Card 3/3

NIKIFOROV, I.; MAKAROV, A.; SMOLYAKOV, N.; SIPER, E.; MOGILA, V.; LARIN, M.;
FILIPPOV, K.; TOKMAKOV, V.; BARANOVSKIY, V.; CHETVERIKOV, K.;
POZNANSKIY, A.; SHUTOV, M.; ROZENFEL'D, L.; RUD', A.

Mechanization of waterproofing operations. Stroitel' 8 no.11:
15-20 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Waterproofing--Equipment and supplies)

SIPETIC, Kosta, inz., visi nauci saradnik;

Heat balance of clinker baking in rotary kilns. Rudar
glasnik no.4:120-131 '62.

1. Institut za ispitivanje materijala.

SIPETIC, Kosta, inž., visi naučni saradnik (Beograd, Dasana
— Bogdanovića 8)

Selection of equipment for cement plants. Tehnika Jug 19
no. 2: Suppl.:Gradevinarstvo 18 no. 2:241-249 F '64.

1. Institute of Testing Materials of Serbia, Belgrade.

VASELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEV, Z.V.

Liquid phase oxidation rate of paraffinic hydrocarbons
(synthine) in the diffusion region. Zhur.prkl.khim. 38
no.9:2043-2048 S 1966. (MIRA 18:21)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
Institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

VARLAMOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Acids obtained in the production of fatty alcohols. Masl.-zhir. prom.
23 no.3:21-22 '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov (for Varlamov).
2. Shebekinskiy kombinat sinteticheskikh zhirnykh kislot i zhirnykh spir-
tov (for Sipeyeva).

(Acids, Fatty)

(Alcohols)

VESELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Effect of diffusion difficulties on the course of the oxidation process of hydrocarbons in the liquid phase. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.3:22-26 Mar'64 (MIRA 17:7)

VESELOV, V.V.; SIPEYEVA, Z.V.

Demarcation of the diffusion and kinetic region in the liquid-
phase oxidation of hydrocarbons. Neft. i gaz. prom. no. 4:52-54
O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

SIPEYKO, I.G., kapitan meditsinskoy sluzhyby

Use of acrichine and antiencephalitis serum in tick-borne encephalitis.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:45-46 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(QUINACRINE) (ENCEPHALITIS)
(SERUM THERAPY)

L 52056-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AR5008963

S/0137/65/000/001/G020/G020

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 1G118

AUTHOR: Mikulinskiy, A. S.; Kosarev, V. A.; Yumanova, L. V.; Sipeyko, I. Ye.;
Selyanskiy, A. P.; Panfilov, S. A.; Poluboyartsev, A. G.

TITLE: Semi-industrial furnace for the extraction of alkaline metals by the thermal vacuum method

CITED SOURCE: Elektrotermiya. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 37, 1964, 28-30

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgy, alkali metal, potassium

TRANSLATION: The article describes the design and testing results of a semi-industrial rotary vacuum furnace. The device has internal and external heaters for heating the charge, which permits an increase in the productivity of the furnace. The unit also has built-in devices for loading materials and unloading reaction residues, which provides semi-continuous operation of the furnace. The working volume of the furnace is 15 m³, the volume of working space of the retort is 1.8 m³. The design developed provides conditions for extraction of metallic potassium by the carbide thermal method.

Card 1/2

L 52056-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008963

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

0

rel
Card 2/2

SIPICEANU, Mircea, ing; PRISCU, Radu, ing., specialist consultant

The 16 Februarie--Arges Hydroelectric Plant. Energetica
Rum 12 no. 1: 3-12 Ja '64.

1. Seful proiectului UHE "16 Februarie"--Arges (for Sipiceanu).

SIPICEANU, M., ing.; Kallimach, M., ing.; Kallimach, M., ing.

Consolidation and waterproofing by injections of some water bearing
sands and blocks for traversing them by a gallery of 6.5 m diameter.
Rev min 16 no.1:1-9 Ja '65.

SIPICEANU, V.

"Piers are uneconomical at very high viaducts."

p. 109 (Probleme Feroviare) Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

SEIFERT, A. F.

Dissertation: -- "Calculation of Settling and Stability of Slopes of Alluvial Embankments." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Sanitary Engineering Work, Leningrad, 1971. (Referativnyi Zhurnal--Mekhanika, Moscow, Jun 74)

SO: Ser 313, 23 Dec. 1974

SIPIDIN, V.P.

Drainage of silt foundations for marine hydraulic structures.
Nauch.-tekhn.inform.biul.LPI no.1/2:133-140 '58.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Hydraulic engineering)

FLORIN, Viktor Anatol'yevich; SIPIDIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; ROTENBERG, A.S., red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Principles of soil mechanics] Osnovy mekhaniki gruntov. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam. Vol.1. [General relations and stresses in foundations of structures] Obshchie zavisimosti i napriazhennoe sostoyanie osnovanii sooruzhenii. 1959. 356 p.
(MIRA 12:8)

(Foundations)

(Soil mechanics)

FLORIN, Viktor Anatol'yevich [deceased]; SNITKO, N.K., prof., zasl.
deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, nauchnyy red.; ~~SIPIDIN, V.P.,~~
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; ROTENBERG, A.S., red. izd-va;
VORONETSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Principles of soil mechanics] Osnovy mekhaniki gruntov. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam. Vol.2. [Deformation and stability of the foundations of buildings] Deformatsiia i ustoychivost' osnovanii sooruzhenii. 1961. 543 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Foundations) (Soil mechanics)

DOKUCHAYEV, Vladimir Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; SIPIDIN,
V.P., kand. tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KOSTANDOV, A.I.,
red.izd-va; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Foundations and footings on permafrost] Osnovaniia i funda-
menty na vechnomerzlykh gruntakh. Leningrad, Gosstroisdat,
1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Foundations) (Frozen ground)

KONDIN, A.D.; GOTO, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DRABKIN, G.M., inzh.;
KLATSO, M.M., inzh.; SELUYANOV, M.P., inzh.; SIPIDIN, V.P.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Efficient structures for the foundations of industrial
buildings] Ratsional'nye konstruktzii fundamentov pro-
myshlennykh zdanii. [By] A.D.Kondin i dr. Leningrad,
Stroiizdat, 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SIPILIN, P. M.

SIPILIN, P. M. "Investigation of some problems of the Cold Bending of Sheets for the External Sheathing of Ships." Min Shipbuilding Industry. Central Sci Res Inst of Shipbuilding Technology. B. M., 1956 (Unidentified). (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956,

SIPILIN, P.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Forces in a power press during cold bending of steel hull plates.
Sudostroenie 22 no.7:23-27 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Sheet-metal work) (Power presses)

GALKIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; ~~SIPILIN~~, P.M., nauchnyy red.; STOLIYARSKIY,
L.L., red.; KAMOLOVA, V.M., tekhn.red.

[Device for assembling and welding hull structures] Prispособleniia
dlia sborki i svarki korpusnykh konstrukttsii. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroitel'.promyshl., 1960. 133 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Shipbuilding--Equipment and supplies)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)--Welding)

VASYUNIN, S.V.; SIMILIN, P.M.

Principal trends in and outlook for overall mechanization of
hull construction. Sudostroyenie no. 11:63-65 N '65
(MIRA 19:1)

SIPILOV, V.S.; RUBTOV, V.I.

Physiological base of methods and time of treatment in retaining
the placenta in cows. Analele agric sooteh 17 no.6:129-141 K-D'63.

SIPIN, P. (Ufa).

Accounting for wages at assembly stations of construction organizations. Bukhg. uchët 15 no.2:47-50 P '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Construction industry--Accounting) (Wages)

L 08423-67 EWP(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/TG/SS/BE/JU
ACC NR: AT6034456 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0200/0201

AUTHOR: Mints, R. S.; Tsyapkina, Ye. D.; Sipina, M. P.; Malkov, Yu. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Wrought heat-resistant alloys of Nb-Ni-Al system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Svoystva i primeneniye zharoprochnykh splavov (Properties and application of heat-resistant alloys). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 200-201

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant alloy, niobium, nickel, aluminum, ~~alloy~~, ~~niobium-nickel-aluminum alloy~~, ~~nickel-aluminum compound~~, ~~nickel-niobium compound~~, alloy structure, ~~alloy~~ property

ABSTRACT: The phases of the Ni-Ni₃Al-Ni₃Nb system have been investigated in a search for wrought heat-resistant alloys consisting of γ'-phase strengthened by niobium. Microstructure and x-ray diffraction analyses revealed the existence of three regions in the Ni-Ni₃Al-Ni₃Nb system at niobium contents of up to 20%: a single-phase region of a nickel-base γ-phase, another single phase region of Ni₃Al, and a two-phase γ + γ' region. The most heat-resistant ternary alloys are located in the two-phase region. These alloys have a uniform, finely dispersed microstructure. One such alloy had a tensile strength of 106—119 kg/mm².

Card 1/2

L 08423-67

ACC NR: AT6034456

0

an elongation of 10—20%, a reduction of area of 18—30%, and an impact strength of 6—12 mkg/cm². In view of high characteristics of ductility, some additional alloying can be used to increase strength.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Card 2/2 1s

PTA SIPINSKI, Z.

1233

656 222 5 69 007

Sipinski Z. Organisation of Work Trains on the Polish State Railways.
Organizacja pociągów budowlanych na PKP. Przegląd Kolejo-
wy No 1, 1951 pp 33-35

The supply of labour for capital work on the line constitutes a difficult problem for the permanent way department of the Polish State Railways. A sound remedy for this difficulty is a work train consisting of 17 trucks and carrying a gang of 100. Constitution of gangs on work trains; equipment and materials to be carried. Work trains as a means to training specialist cadres

SIPITINER, I. G.

PA 46/49T78

USSR/Medicine - Temperature, Body
Medicine - Tuberculosis, Temperature

Mar 49

"Inverted Type of Daily Body Temperature Graph," I. G.
Sipitiner, Dept of Therapeutics, Clinic of Serpukhov
Affiliate of MONIKI, 1½ pp

"Sov Med" No 3

Inverted type of normal temperature graph should
attract attention of clinicians. Its diagnostic
value is considerable, especially in cases of pul-
monary tuberculosis. Includes graph.

46/49T78

EXTRACTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 13/7 Internal led. July 50

3429. CLINICAL STUDY OF ANICTERIC EPIDEMIC HEPATITIS (Russian text)
Sipitiner I. G. District Clin. Inst., Moscow - SBORN. 'BOLEZN
 BOTKINA' (Moskva) (Eds: Tareeva E. M. and Shubladze A. K.) 1956 (64-71)

One third of all the observed patients were nonicteric. The prodromal period of this disease corresponds to that of acute infectious diseases with general toxic symptoms. The epidemiologic factor is very important for its diagnosis. Non-icteric hepatitis may take an acute, subacute or chronic course. The principal clinical syndromes are: (1) influenzal, (2) typhoid, (3) gastric, (4) acute surgical abdominal, (5) cardiovascular (syncope, coronospasm), (6) haemorrhagic, (7) arthritic (spurious), (8) oedematous (ascitic), (9) cerebral (meningitis, encephalitis, meningo-encephalitis, cyclothymic, amental conditions, functional neurosis), (10) subjectively symptomless. The last form was detected in subjects who had been in contact with patients but who considered themselves healthy and were working as usual. Examination revealed: enlargement of the liver, sometimes also of the spleen, bradycardia and relative hypotension, vegetative dystonia, positive fuchsin-mercury chloride test and virological reactions. Diagnosis of non-icteric infectious hepatitis was confirmed on admission to hospital. Transition from this form of the disease to the icteric form was observed during relapse. Transition to the chronic condition was observed in 39% of the patients giving a poor prognosis and especially for the non-icteric form of the disease.

Guseva - Moscow (S)